

Miners Reject President's Proposal, Strike Nov. 1; Part of German Alliance Aid Reds Is Revealed Public Group Quits; Gompers Calls War Conference

Mayor Fails To End Tieup On the Piers

Employing Stevedores,
Not Allowed to Join Con-
ference With Shipown-
ers, Quit City Hall in Huff

Troops Likely To Be Called Out

More Men Would Go to
Work if Guaranteed
Protection, It Is Said

The Mayor's efforts as mediator in
the longshoremen's strike again came
to naught yesterday.

His conference with representatives
of the shipping interests not only
achieved nothing, but resulted in arous-
ing the ire of the employing stevedores,
whom he had invited to the confer-
ence, but whom he refused to permit
to meet with the shipowners.

At the conclusion of the meeting the
shipping men announced that they stood
by the award of the National Adjust-
ment Commission and that as far as
they were concerned the situation re-
mained unchanged.

The conditions in the harbor were
reported slightly improved. No further
steps, however, were taken by the
United States Shipping Board officials
in connection with their "ultimatum"
to the strikers that a "higher author-
ity" would be appealed to if the men
did not return to their jobs within
twenty-four hours. Shipping Board
heads said that not less than 5,000 long-
shoremen were willing to go to work on
the Chelsea piers yesterday, but were
prevented by intimidation by the in-
surgents.

May Call for Troops

It was said that if a greater as-
surance of protection is necessary to
induce the men to return the Governor
will be asked to assign militia for guard
duty, or the Secretary of War will be
asked to furnish troops.

The Mayor met the stevedore men
in the small chamber at City Hall.
Among those present were P. A. C.
Franklin, president of the International
Maritime Union; H. H. Raymond, of the
Clyde and Mallory lines; C. H.
Betz, of the Funch-Edgely company;
Oakley Wood, of the Barber Steam-
ship Company; J. J. Brady, Captain
Ryland Drennan, representing the
United States Shipping Board, and
Frederic T. Topin, vice-president of the
International Maritime Union.

When the Mayor discovered that a
large number of contracting stevedores
were present he appeared confused. He
said that they "tell him more about
themselves" than he could handle, and
that the interests to conflict and re-
quested them to retire to the Board of
Stevedores room, where he said he would
see them after he was through with
the shipowners.

The stevedores thereupon held an
impromptu protest meeting outside the
door, after expressing their re-
sentment at City Hall in a brief dis-
cussion. The Mayor then left the room
and the stevedores act as the go-between
for the stevedore companies in hiring the
contractors for work on the piers
or ships.

One Voice of Protest

James B. Malone, of Malone & Co.,
18 Broad Street, one of the biggest of
stevedore companies, remarked:
"You see, we're just small fry. My
opinion is that the man behind this
table is a boss. If he didn't put his
foot in it the strike would have been
settled long ago. Now we'll just let
the strike run its course for a couple of
weeks and we'll let the stevedore com-
panies pay the men \$1 an hour. That's
the way it is with these fellows. While
you're making a strike for them you're
a good fellow. Soon you're a
bum."

When the Mayor was informed by
Secretary Sinnott at the conclusion of
the strike that the stevedores had
stevedores had left the building, the
of their number were recalled to the
Mayor's office. These three, at the end
of their talk with the Mayor, said he
could see all of the seventy-five stevedores
at 10 a. m. to-day.

A delegation of the insurgent strike-
ers headed by Richard J. Butler, were
told by the Mayor that he would see them
at 2:30 this afternoon, when he is ex-
pected to report to them the results
of his conference with the shipown-
ers.

T. V. O'Connor, president of the In-
ternational Longshoremen's Associa-
tion, announced yesterday that an or-
der of temporary suspension of the I. L. A.
charter from the Government was
issued. The locals are 906. Butler's lo-
cal, 905, the coopers' local, and 873,
comprising the riggers who have been
keeping most of the 5,000 longshore-
men usually employed along the Chel-
sea piers idle. These locals, he said,
have also been requested to show case-
ment of the executive council of the
International at Buffalo why the sus-
pension should not be made perma-
nent.

Secretary O'Connor has no authority
to suspend charters and that it is
"all bunk." It is understood, however,
that O'Connor's action followed a long
telephone conversation with
Frank Morrison, secretary of the
American Federation of Labor, at
Washington.

Shipping Board officials said yester-
day that two hundred longshore-
men were now being taken care of on
the Chelsea piers, to afford
protection to the longshoremen willing
to work. They say at least four hun-
dred men.



Jury Finds Finns Guilty Of Anarchy

Radical Editors Convicted
Under Law Passed After
Slaying of McKinley;
Face Long Prison Terms

Gust Alonen and Carl Paivio were
found guilty of criminal anarchy
yesterday afternoon in the criminal
branch of the Supreme Court. The two
Finns are said to be the first persons
convicted of that crime in the United
States. The statute defining the crime
was passed in 1902 after the assassina-
tion of President McKinley. Counsel
for the defendants announced that an
appeal would be taken.

Although anarchists had made the
trial the occasion of letters sent to Jus-
tice Weeks, who presided, and Assis-
tant District Attorney Alexander I.
Rorke, and precautions were taken in
the early days of the trial to guard
against the intrusion of violent sym-
patizers with the defendants, no
special guards were at the Criminal
Courts Building last night.

Except for the court officers and half
a dozen of the women relatives of the
prisoners, the courtroom was deserted
when the verdict was read.

Alonen and Paivio, neither of whom
ever expressed an intention of be-
coming a citizen, although residents
here for several years, accepted the
verdict with the same stolidity evinced
by their women relatives in the spec-
tators' seats. Alonen gulped once or
twice while giving his pedigree to the
clerk of the court, but achieved a smile
during Justice Weeks' congratulatory
address to the jury. Both defendants
told the clerk they were carpenters.

They were remanded until Tuesday
for sentence. The maximum sentence
for the offense of which they were
convicted is ten years. They were in-
dicted last August. Their trial started
October 6.

The indictment was based on an ar-
ticle in a Finnish magazine, the name
of which was translated, is "The Class
Struggle." The article urged workers
everywhere to revolt against the exist-
ing state of things.

It took the jury an hour and fifty-five
minutes to agree upon a verdict of
guilty. They had "rendered a distinct
public opinion," Justice Weeks told
them.

"This country after the world war,"
he said, "is in a period not of re-
construction but of temporary instabil-
ity, of necessary readjustment. We
must be certain that America is made
safe for democracy, not a hotbed of
anarchy. I hope that the just termi-
nation of your deliberations after
what I think was an absolutely fair
trial will result in making it known
to dreamers and others."

Hurry Up With That Hose!



Berger Is Unfit To Sit in House, Says Committee

Did Obstruct and Embar-
rass Government and Thus
Gave Aid to Enemy, Re-
port of Majority Declares

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Denial of
a seat in the House of Representatives
to Victor Berger, Milwaukee Socialist,
who is under conviction for violation
of the espionage law, was recommended
today by a special House committee.
Representative Rodenberg (Republi-
can), of Illinois, filed a minority report
recommending delay.

The majority of the committee also
recommended that the seat should not
be given to Joseph P. Carney, the con-
testee, but that a new election should
be held. Representative Rodenberg
asked that the outcome of Berger's ap-
peal be awaited before action was
taken.

Writings and activities of Berger and
his associates, the report said, had no
other purpose than to defeat the
United States in its war preparations.
"Victor L. Berger," the report fur-
ther recited, "was disloyal to the
United States and gave aid and com-
fort to its enemies at a time when its
existence as a free and independent
nation was at stake."

Republican Leader Mondell announced
that House action on the committee
report would be the last business be-
fore the adjournment of the special
session, consideration of the report to
consume all of the House session on
November 10.

"The essential purpose of the es-
pionage act," the majority report said,
"was to prevent persons from obstruct-
ing the government in continuation of
the war. All evidence in this case
shows conclusively that Berger, from
the outbreak of the war until his in-
dictment by the Federal grand jury,
did obstruct and embarrass the
government and thus give aid to its
enemies."

"The committee is decided," the re-
port continued, "that he is unfit to sit
as a member of our highest law-mak-
ing body. That he should be rewarded
for his treasonable conduct by being
given a seat in the House is incon-
ceivable, and it is not only the right,
but the constitutional duty, of the
House to exclude him because of his
activities against the United States."

Outside of attention to the coal
strike the only other public act of the
President to-day was the granting of
commutations and pardon on six ap-
peals that had come from the Attorney
General's office.

Due to the illness of President Wil-
son the stay of the Prince of Wales
in Washington, set for early next
month, will be postponed to about three
months.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The fol-
lowing bulletin on President Wil-
son's condition was issued to-night
by Dr. Grayson:
"The President has had a good
day."

The morning bulletin read:
"The President continues to slowly
gain in strength. There is nothing
additional to report this morning."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Interven-
tion by President Wilson to-day in the
impending coal strike through a mes-
sage to the conferring miners and op-
erators brought about a belief in official
circles that he had made definite pro-
gress toward recovery.

The situation resulting from a dead-
lock in the coal strike conference was
not brought to the President's atten-
tion until after noon, and within three
hours his appeal for continuation of
negotiations was in the hands of Sec-
retary Wilson.

Senate Told Conspiracy Against U. S.

Aid to Gen. Wood Asserts
Tons of Explosives
and Supplies of Arms
Were Found in Gary

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A new
German-American organization, the
successor to the German-American
Alliance, under the direction of the
old leaders of the alliance that con-
ducted pro-German propaganda prior
to and during America's participation
in the war, is working with the rad-
icals at Gary, Ind., the Senate Com-
mittee on Education and Labor was
told to-day.

First Lieutenant Donald C. Van
Buren, a military intelligence officer
attached to the staff of General Leon-
ard Wood at Gary, told the committee
that the Department of Justice had
declined to act against the new Ger-
man organization and against the Reds,
Bolsheviks and other radicals at Gary.

You've got to get a man with a
lighted bomb in his hand, catch him
putting it under the house, have him
confess it and swear to it before you
can send him out of the country," Lieut-
enant Van Buren said.

The new German organization calls
itself the German-American Citizens
League, he said. At Gary it has
flaunted the German flag and has cir-
culated socialist and radical pamph-
lets published in German, Russian and
Hungarian, the witness said.

Connection Traced to Moscow

Lieutenant Van Buren, of the army
intelligence service, traced a connec-
tion between an international commu-
nist gathering of Russian Bolsheviks,
held at Moscow, and the disturbances
among the steel workers at Gary.

A magazine printed in Russian, with
red covers, was produced by Van
Buren, who said it was published by
the "Soviet workers of Philadelphia." It
was filled with Bolshevik propa-
ganda and had a wide circulation, Van
Buren said. A pamphlet, which con-
tained the manifesto of the "over-
throw of capitalist governments the
world over," issued at the Bolshevik
gathering at Moscow and signed by
Lenin and Trotsky, was also given
to the committee. This "little red
book," the witness said, was the basis
of all Bolshevik movements in the
United States. Many of them had
been seized by the army intelligence
service and Department of Justice, he
added.

Van Buren, a lawyer and Harvard
graduate of 1914, was attached to
General Wood's staff and began opera-
tions in and about Gary on October 5,
the day before martial law was de-
clared. Early in May, he said, Gary's
chief of police asked the army officials
at Chicago to give him machine guns
to stop a proposed Red parade in
that town. He said the names of the
leaders were given by the Depart-
ment of Justice and the War De-
partment.

"Did the Department of Justice take
any action against these men?" asked
Senator Kenyon.
"Not that I know of," Van Buren
said.

"Where are they arrested?"
"None."
"Why not?"
"I do not know."

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Justice Department Declined to Act

Plans for General Strike
Traced to Lenin and
Trotsky in Moscow

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Na-
tional Industrial Conference, called by
President Wilson to seek some basis of
cooperation between labor and capital
in the present unrest, and twice urged
by him to stay at its task, formally
closed to-night, having failed in its
purpose.

The public group, the last remaining
element of the conference, following
labor's bolt and capital's withdrawal,
adjourned since this afternoon, with
a recommendation to President Wilson
that he create a commission to carry
on the work which the conference had
failed to finish.

Gompers Calls Conference

Samuel Gompers, leader of the dis-
satisfied labor group, let it be known
that a conference of the 112 interna-
tional unions affiliated with the Amer-
ican Federation of Labor would be held
in Washington in the "near future" to
discuss present and impending dis-
putes.

The report of the public representa-
tives, declining to assume the task for
which the original gathering was
called, was transmitted to the White
House through Chairman Bernard M.
Baruch, in the form of a thousand-word
letter. No information was forthcom-
ing from the White House as to the
President's next move in bringing indus-
trial peace to the country.

The public report was drafted by a
committee of five delegates, of which
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was chairman.
Although four or five delegates were op-
posed to final adjournment, only Dr.
Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of
Harvard University, voted against the
motion on adjournment.

Agreed on Vital Points

The public group in its report points
out that while the group's membership
lacked the homogeneity of the other
units in the conference, there was
manifested throughout an astonishing
amount of agreement upon the most
vital subjects, which the group feels
"is a most hopeful sign for the future
and an evidence of the possibility of a
peaceful conflict as against destruc-
tive measures and agreement for the
future, and made the calm discussion
of such constructive measures difficult."

Because it was practically impossi-
ble to dispose of this subject by agreement
under the rules of the conference,
which required concurrence of at least
a majority of each of the three groups,
the conference decided to defer action
upon the question until the subject of
collective bargaining was passed upon.

Did Not Reject Union

"In this connection we deem it im-
portant to emphasize the fact that the
conference did not at any time reject
the principle of the right of workers
to organize and to bargain collectively
with their employers. Neither the
conference as a whole nor any one
group in the conference opposed that
right. The difficulty that arose and
the issue upon which the conference
failed to agree was not upon the prin-
ciple involved, but upon the method of
making it effective."

"In our judgment, even this diffi-
culty would not have been insurmount-
able had the conference approached its
task in another way."

"Obviously, the important principle
of collective bargaining cannot be
sharply separated from other elements
of the great problem of the relations
of employers and employed. The right
of organization, the protection, in the
exercise of their lawful rights of those
who seek to organize the workers, and
careful definition of the various forms
of organization through which the
right may be exercised, and the machi-
nery necessary for adjusting the
conflict, is that of formulating a
comprehensive and systematically de-
veloped program."

"We believe that the right of work-
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Continued on next page

Baruch Files New Proposal To End Strife

Report to President Sug-
gests Small Committee
to Work Out Program
for Another Parley

Fighting Policy Put Up to 112 Unions

25 Per Cent Assessments
Urged to Raise Funds
for "Death Struggle"

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10,000 U. S. Regulars Ready for Riot Duty

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.—Orders
have been received at Camp Zachary
Taylor from the War Department.
It was learned to-day, to hold four
provisional battalions of infantry
and machine gunners of the 1st Di-
vision ready for riot and strike
duty. The battalions will number
2,500 men.

The order to hold the troops in
readiness indicated the battalions
might be sent to West Virginia and
Pennsylvania.

Field rations have been issued to
the battalions, which was taken as
evidence that an order to entrain
was imminent.

Gary's Stand Is Upheld by Steel Institute

1,300 Members in Conven-
tion Here Approve His
Fight in Washington Con-
ference for Open Shop

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The bi-
tuminous coal miners of the United
States to-day refused a last appeal of
President Wilson to negotiate their
differences with the operators, submit-
ing to arbitration such differences as
could not be settled between them and
continue the operation of the mines
until an arbitration board appointed
should reach a decision on those dif-
ferences.

The strike will occur November 1.
The strike order stands."

This was the statement of John L.
Lewis, president of the United Mine
Workers, as he left the conference to-
night. Every bituminous coal miner
in the country a total of 600,000 men,
will be affected, Mr. Lewis said.

Just what effect the strike will have
on America's life and business no one
here would predict tonight. If it be-
comes an effective walk out it would
mean eventually a tie-up of railroads,
the paralysis of industry, and in many
parts of the nation, where bituminous
coal is used for fuel, a severe and
hardship through the winter just ahead.

Wilson Gives Up Hope

Secretary Wilson of the Department
of Labor, the active figure in the gov-
ernment's endeavor to stop the strike,
said after the meeting that he had
in view to reopen negotiations, nor did
he now see what could be done by the
government to avert the disaster that
threatened the country.

The only hope for a night for temporary
relief lay in the announcement by the
American White House Association,
which had been made at the conference,
that it would raise \$250,000 to pre-
vent any increase in the price of coal.

The association recommended to the
Senate committee to recommend to the
President that the War Department make
the selective service act to recent men
to operate the mines.

The conference came to an end sud-
denly tonight after another day of
stormy debate, in which several at-
tempts were made to get the operators
and the miners together on some basis
which might stave off the strike and
lead to a settlement of the miners' de-
mands.

The President's appeal, delivered late
today by Secretary Wilson, was his
proposal of negotiation of differences
arbitration of matters that could not
be decided by negotiation and contin-
uation of mine operation pending a de-
cision by an arbitration board char-
tered by the President. At this time,
was discussed for two hours, but in the
end it failed to bring about an under-
standing, and the conference adjourned.

The text of President Wilson's letter
follows:

President Wilson's Appeal

"I have been watching with deep
and sincere interest your efforts to
bring about a just settlement of the
differences between the operators
and the coal miners in the bitumi-
nous coal fields of the country. It
is to be hoped that the good judg-
ment that has been exercised by both
operators and miners in years gone
by in the adjustment of their dif-
ferences will again prevail in the
present crisis."

All organized society is dependent
upon the fuel which the coal fields
supply for the continuance of its ex-
istence. The government has ap-
pealed with success to other classes
of workers to postpone similar ques-
tions until a reasonable adjustment
could be arrived at.

"With the parties of this contro-
versy rests the responsibility of see-
ing that the fuel supply of the na-
tion is maintained. At this time,
when the world is in need of more
supplies, it would be a cruel neglect
of our high duty to humanity to fail
therein."

Urges New Conference

"I have read with interest the sug-
gestion made by you that the wage
scale committees of the operators
and the coal miners in the bitumi-
nous coal fields of the country, in
negotiating an agreement as thou-
gh no demands had been made or re-
jected, having due regard to the in-
terests of their respective groups. I
am in accord with that suggestion."

"No body of men knows better the
details, intricacies and technicalities
of mining than do the miners and
operators. No body of men can work
out the details of the wage scale on a
more equitable basis. Their judg-
ment undoubtedly would be based
upon a sum total of knowledge of the
industry."

"Whatever their differences may
be, no matter how widely divergent
their viewpoints may be from each
other, it is a duty that they